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Beauregard, P. G. T.

{boh'-ruh-gahrd}

Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, b. New Orleans, La., May 28, 1818, d. Feb. 20, 1893, was a leading Confederate general during the U.S. CIVIL WAR.

A member of a prominent Louisiana family, he graduated (1838) from West Point and fought in the Mexican War. In April 1861, Beauregard commanded Confederate troops at Charleston, where he initiated the bombardment of FORT SUMTER. He also played a major role in the first Battle of BULL RUN on July 21, 1861.

In April 1862, Beauregard took command on the western front, but illness soon forced him to retire. He later defended the south Atlantic coast. In 1864 he fought in Virginia and then commanded troops in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. After 1865, Beauregard was active in the railroad industry, managed the Louisiana state lottery, and defended his military reputation. Historians describe him as an able general.

Richard M. McMurry

Bibliography: Williams, T. Harry, P. G. T. Beauregard: Napoleon in Gray (1954).



General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, dashing hero of First Bull Run (or First Manassas), as it was known in the Confederacy, was one of the South's heroes early in the war and the subject of many songs and poems. One written after the Bull Run victory combined praise for the general with a dig at the routed Yankees. It was called "The Beauregard Manassas Quick-step."

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BRAGG, BRAXTON (1817-1876), was a Confederate general during the Civil War. He took command of the Southern forces at Pensacola, Fla., in 1861. Bragg commanded a corps of Southern troops in the Battle of Shiloh and later commanded the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Bragg was forced to retreat after battles at Perryville and Murfreesboro (Stones River). In September, 1863, he defeated General William S. Rosecrans at Chickamauga, but General Ulysses S. Grant defeated him later in the battle at Missionary Ridge. Bragg spent the remainder of the war as military adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. He was born at Warrenton, N.C., and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1837. He became a general in 1862. See also **FORT BRAGG**. FRANK E. VANDIVER

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Hardee, William J.

{hahr'-dee}

William Joseph Hardee, b. Camden County, Ga., Oct. 12, 1815, d. Nov. 6, 1873, was a Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. Commissioned in the U.S. Army in 1838, he served in the Mexican War but resigned in January 1861 to become a Confederate officer. He distinguished himself as a corps commander at the battles of Shiloh (1862), Murfreesboro (1862), and Missionary Ridge (1863).

After taking part in the Atlanta campaign (1864), he assumed command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Hardee compiled the manual *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics* (1855); popularly known as "Hardee's Tactics," it was used by both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War.

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Hill, D. H.

Daniel Harvey Hill, b. July 12, 1821, d. Sept. 24, 1889, was a Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War. He graduated from West Point in 1842 and fought in the Mexican War. In 1849, however, he resigned to teach mathematics at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Virginia and then at Davidson College in North Carolina. He wrote several textbooks and religious tracts.

In 1861, Hill joined the Confederate Army and soon became a general. He fought well in the Peninsular campaign and at Antietam and became (July 1863) a corps commander in the Army of Tennessee. A brave but gloomy and caustic man, he accused Braxton BRAGG of incompetence after the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. As a result Hill was removed from active command.

After the war he edited a newspaper and served as president, first of the University of Arkansas (1877-84) and then of Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College (1885-89).

Richard M. McMurry

Bibliography: Bridges, Hal, Lee's Maverick General: Daniel Harvey Hill (1961).

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Hood, John B.

John Bell Hood, b. Owingsville, Ky., June 29, 1831, d. Aug. 30, 1879, was a Confederate general in the American Civil War. He graduated from West Point in 1853 and served in the U.S. Army until he resigned to join the Confederacy in 1861. Appointed to command Texas troops, he quickly demonstrated great heroism in combat and won rapid promotion.

Although he lost an arm at Gettysburg and a leg at Chickamauga (1863), the energetic Hood returned (1864) to the field to command a corps in Joseph E. JOHNSTON's army in Georgia. After replacing Johnston as commander in July 1864, Hood suffered a series of defeats in battles around Atlanta (see ATLANTA CAMPAIGN) and in Tennessee. Physically crippled and temperamentally unsuited to army command, he was relieved from command at his own request in January 1865. After the war he became a commission merchant in New Orleans and then an officer in an insurance firm.

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